tree in onth. No avertisements counte less trin a square.

Laborateontracts will be made with those wishing to advertise for three, six or twelve months. Advertising by contract must be confined to the inma-litate tousiness of the firm or individual contraction.

ting.

the trary Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect, and all personal communications or matters of individual interest, will be charged for at advertising rates. Aunouncements of marriages and deaths, and notices of a religious character, are respectfully solicited, and will be inserted gratis.

WILLIAMSTON FEMALE COLLEGE During the past five years the public have carefully observed the wonderful cures accomplished from the use of VEGETINE. From its use many an afflicted sufferer has been restored to perfect health, after having expended a small fortune in procuring medical advice and obtaining podeonous mineral medicines. Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretie. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or personous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show: WILLIAMSTON, S. C.

A Live Up-Country School for Girls.

REV. S. LANDER, A. M., President.

LOCATION—Healthy, accessible, quiet, pleasant, Community, moral, orderly. No gregs-shop within three miles, Chalybeate Spring in 200 yards, Pupils attend three Churches in turn.

COURSE OF STUDY—Semi-Annual, on the "ONE-STUDY" plan. Each pupil pursues one leading study at a time. Concentration of thought, increased interest, success, and enjoyment result. Belles-Lettres, Natural Science, Mathematics, and Latin, required for graduation. Studious girls complete the Course in three years.

THE MATHEMATICS SECTION will open Monday, Oct. 8. For five weeks thereafter, each Academic pupil will recite three times a day in Arithmetic and once in Spelling; and each Collegiate pupil three times in her appropriate branch of Mathematics, and once each in Arithmetic and Spelling.

PREMIUMS.—Every pupil who averages 75 or more is entitled to a discount of 10 to 50 per cent, on next Session's regular tuition.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE receives systematic attention. Daily practice in Culisthenics. Regular use of Health-Lift. Morning and evening walk, &c. THE FALL SESSION opened July 31, and is progressing with unusual order, harmony, and enthusiasm. Pupils are admitted at any time, and charged to the end.

RATES, per Session of 20 weeks:—
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For further information, send for a new

THE Exercises of this Institution will be opened at WALHALLA, South Caro-THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1877, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1877, With a corps of competent professors.
Tention in Advance—\$20 in Collegiate; \$10 in Preparatory, and \$6 and \$3 in the Primary Departments, per session of five months.

months.

Board, including everything, except lights and washing, \$10 per month, payable monthly in advance.

Location noted for health, pleasant climate and good water. For particulars address

J. J. NORTON, Chairman of Stockholders, 5

A New Life in the Land! FIRE Exhibition in Anderson was one of the most remarkable events since the war. In point of numbers, talents and distinguished ability, nothing could have exceeded it. At every stage of its proceedings it was manifest that v new life is in the land.

The celebrated Dr. Heintren was there, and advocated Southern Medicines for Southern people. His Family Medicines are household remedies.

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Patients as an invigorating cordial. QUEEN'S DELIGHT—For General Pros-

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Judgment of the Public!

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Hoston, and at present settled in Providence, R. L., must be decade as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE. In the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1877.

your gate—"
"Well, let one of the servants give him semething to eat. Do you wish me to go down and answer the knock?" And Sibyl's defiant laugh filled the And Herbert Talfouri's handsome face

"It is not the cry of one, but of thou-sands that rends the air around you. The starving, the homeless, the dying are reaching out their hands to such as you for succor, and you sit here and say you have nothing to do." "I said I was tired, Mr. Talfourd," and Sibyl rose; "too tired even to sit and lis-ten to you talking this morning. If you

will excuse me-He was beside her, and had her hand

a leader, Sibyl, while you sit here with folded hands, and the beggar crying at

ooked graver than ever she saw it.

clasped in his.

"I know how you detest me, for I have often heard you saying it, but I will speak out, and you must listen to me this time, for I will never lecture you again. Sibyl, for the sake of those who are in-

fluenced by you, you must rise to a better life, for remember that Can be purer in its purpose, and strong in its strife, And all life not be purer and stronger there-

"And if Mr. Talfourd has finished his say, I'll have the pleasure of bidding you good morning," and, quickly withdraw-ing her hand from his clasp, Sibyl swept

from the room.

Herbert Talfourd stood motionless where Sibyl left him, his heart torn by

conflicting emotions.

Sibyl Renmere was the only woman he ever loved, and his love was in vain. He could not tell her that he loved her

One, two, three weeks passed away, and if Herbert Talfourd had turned to ice, Sibyl thought he could not be colder. her now. Perhaps it was this letting her severely alone that made Sibyl forget

how she detested him.

Now this non-interference might account for Sibyl no longer detesting Mr.

Talfourd, but why it should keep him continually in the young lady's mind we cannot say. Sibyl was not a moment alone with her thoughts, and very often when she was not alone with them, they

"What can have come over me? I am not like myself," Sibyl would say in her own mind, as she wandered through the "Well, I will not be dictated to by house like a restless spirit. But one day while sitting thinking of Herbert Tal-fourd, she burst into tears, and with a woman's fine consistency, wondered if he was never again going to take any inter-est in her, and in her tears she mur-

"I do some little good secretly that he knows nothing of; but he spoke the truth—openly I set a bad example. Oh. shall I ever meet another man as good

And after this flood of tears, Siby! was very confident that she no longer detested

bert Talfourd, whom we knew in our better days, and oh, Miss Renmere, he has already promised my husband to provide for me and the children. I told Mr. Talfourd that you had promised to do that; but you have already done for much—so very much for us, Miez Reimere, that I am glad somebody has come to your relief."

to your relief." Sibyl's heart gave a great bound.
She never could humble herself to tell the poor and needy and helped them; but now he knew that she was not given,

heart and soul to dress, fashion and gay-ety, and—she was glad. "Miss Renmere, my best friend," said

agin a post, he kusses the post fust, all kreashun and something else last, and never kusses himself.

never kusses himself.

One quart of cheap whiskey, the cheaper the better, judiciously applied will do more bizziness for the devil than the smartest deacon he has got.

Young man, learn to wait, if you undertake to sett a hen before she is readdy yu will lose your time and confuse the hen hesides. Tharr is 2 men prowling around who

want close watching, the one that iz all-wuz praising and the one that iz allwuz kondeming himself. Those people who are trying to git tu heven on ther kreed wil find out at last It takes a live man to do bizzines now

adays. I don't care ef yu hav got a copy of the bible tu sell yu hav tu talk it up purty strong.

I am willing tu admit that man iz my brother, but I kontend at the same time that I hav got a lot of kussed scaly rela-

what waz boss of the situation.

Whiskey iz a hard thing tu konvince, tharefore I never argy with a drunkken

Experience is a good teacher, but she iz a dreadful slo one; before we get haff thru her lesson the bell rings and we are summoned to judgment. Descryedly popular. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for it never fails.

LONGSTREET ON GETTYSBURG. The Great Fighter's Narrative of that Fatal Day.

A narrative of the Pennsylvania cam-paign, from the beginning to the close, written by Gen. James Longstreet, is published in the Philadelphia Times. Gen. Longstreet tells some things that have never been told, and reviews the operations of 1863 from a point of view that is in many respects more advantageous than is possible to any other man now living, since no man now living was so promineatly concerned in them.

THE FIGHT ON JULY 1ST. The encounter on the 1st of July Gen Longstreet shows to have been wholly accidental, and it was then that he believes Lee committed an error in not either vigorously prosecuting the temporary success, or else manovering so as to compel Meade to make the attack. Gen. Longstreet continues as follows: When I Longstreet continues as follows: When I overtook Gen. Lee at 5 o'clock that afternoon he said, to my surprise, that he thought of attacking Gen. Meade upon the heights the next day. Gen. Lee was impressed with the idea that by attacking the Federals he could whip them in detail. I reminded him that if the Federals were there in the morning it would be proof that they had their forces well in hand, and that with Pickett in Chambersburg, and Stuart out of reach, we bersburg, and Stuart out of reach, we should be somewhat in detail. He, howshould be somewhat in detail. He, how-ever, did not seem to abandon the idea of attack on the next day. He seemed under a subdued excitement, which occa-sionally took possession of him when "the hunt was up," and threatened his equipoise. The sharp battle fought by Hill and Ewell on that day had given him a taste of victory.

newed my views against making an at-tack. He seemed resolved, however, and we discussed the probable results. We observed the position of the Federals, and got a general idea of the nature of attack on the extreme right. It was fully 11 o'clock when Gen. Lee arrived at the

11 o'clock when Gen. Lee arrived at the conclusion and ordered the movement.
Our army was stretched in an elliptical curve, reaching from the front of Round Top around Seminary Ridge, and enveloping Cemetery Heights on the left; thus covering a space of four or five miles. The enemy occupied the high ground in front of us, being massed within a curve of about two miles, nearly in a curve of about two miles, nearly concentric with the curve described by "to envelop the enemy's left and begin the attack there, following up as near as possible the direction of the Emmetts-

THE BATTLE OPENED. My corps occupied our right, with Hood on the extreme right and McLaws next. Hill's corps was next to mine, in front of the Federal centre, and Ewell was on our extreme left. My corps, with Pickett's division absent, numbered hardly 13,000 men. I realized that the fight was to be a fearful one, but being assured that my flank would be protected by the brigades of Wilcox, Perry, Wright, Posey and Mahone moving en echelon, and that Ewell was to co-operate by a direct attack on the enemy's right, and Hill to threaten his centre and attack if opportunity of "Miss Renmere, my best friend," said the dying man, opening his eyes, "you may never again see me alive. Will you say a prayer for me, for He will surely hear an angel's voice."

Sibyl, with tears in her eyes, knelt beside the bed and prayed aloud.

While Sibyl's voice filled the room the door opened and a man entered.

In an instant he took in the scene before him; then going over to the bedside, he dropped on his knees beside Sibyl, bent his face on the coverlet, and went from the fulness of his heart.

and Mahone moving en echelon, and that Ewell was to co-operate by a direct attack on the enemy's right, and Hill to threaten his centre and attack if opportunity offered, and thus prevent reinforcements from being launched either against my-self or Ewell, it seemed that we might possibly dislodge the great army in front of us. At half-past 3 o'clock the order was given Hood to advance upon the cnemy, and hurrying to the head of Mc-Laws' division, I moved with his line. Then was fairly commenced what I do not hesitate to pronounce the best three While Sibyl's rolling door opened and a man entered.

In an instant he took in the scene before him; then going over to the bedside, he dropped on his knees beside Sibyl, bent his face on the coverlet, and wept from the fulness of his heart.

When Sibyl finished her beautiful prayer she simply turned and laid her hand on the man's head, saying—
"Herbert, God bless you."

"Herbert, God bless you." mand on the man's head, saying—

"Herbert, God bless you."

And kneeling there, with Sibyl's hand upon his head, Herbert knew that his love was not in vain—that he would never again hear how she detested him.

Josh Billings' Items.—I hav often known the toe ov a cowhide boot, located in the rite spot, to be ov more value to a young man than the legacy of a rich unkle.

The man who expeckts in his old age to be taken care ov bi the world, bekase his life haz been spent in their amusements or instruckshuns, reasons like a ments or instruckshuns, reasons like a

being unwilling to trust myself with the entire responsibility, to carefully observe the effect of the fire upon the enemy, and when it began to tell to notify Pick-PICKETT'S CHARGE.

After I had read the note Pickett said to me: "General, shall I advance?" My feelings had so overcome me that I would not speak for fear of betraying my want of confidence to him. I bowed affirmation and turned to mount my horse. Pickett immediately said, "I shall lead my division forward, sir." I spurred my horse to the wood where Alexander was stationed with artillery. When I reached him he told me of the disappearance of the seven guns which were to have led the charge with Pickett, and that his ammunition was so low that he could not true the trees would form fruit buds and probably bear a heavy crop the succeeding year. We think this also explains why orchards planted different years, and perhaps beginning to bear in alternate years, after the lapse of a few years are all bearing together.—Cor.

American Rural Home.

GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF RICHMOND, VA.—The population of Richmond, Va., despite the war, has doubled since 1860. From a local census, instituted last year, the population was shown tages of the ground enabled the Federals to delay our progress until they could occupy Little Round Top, which they just then discovered was the key to their

an hour the contested field was cleared

thousand having been killed or wounded. We felt at every step the heavy stroke of fresh troops—the eterdy, regular blow that tells a soldier instantly that he has encountered reserves or reinforcements. We received no support at all, and there was no evidence of co-operation on any side. To urge my men forward under these circumstances would have been madness, and I withdrew them in good order to the peach orchard that we had taken from the Federals early in the power of the sun is such that it is almost impossible for any but natives to work. The mean temperature is about eigty-five degrees, but on account of the dampness of the climate the heat is sultry, depressing and weakening. There is still very little civilization, and very little agricultural tural enterprise.
Liberia has never produced sufficient

food for her own consumption, and al-though she should be a great rice-growthough she should be a great rice-growing country, rice is imported from England and other countries, and sold at four dollars a bushel—twice the cost at which better rice could be grown and sold there. Flour is fourteen dollars a barrel, butter one dollar a pound, and hams from five dollars to eight dollars each. Other provisions are proportionately high. There is not a plow in use in Liberia, and the agricultural implements are of the most primitive character, such as cutlesses hoes agricultural implements are of the most primitive character, such as cutlasses, hoes, bill-hooks, &c. There are no public schools. The immigrant has to compete with the native labor. The natives are strong and hardy, and one of them will do the work of a horse at fifty cents a

day.

The settlers wanted in Liberia, as

The settlers wanted in Liberia, as thoughtful and prominent Liberians racognize, are those who can afford and would prefer to pay their expenses of voyage and settlement.

The back hilly country is said to be fine and healthy, but it is penetrable only by the foot-paths which have been cut by the natives through the almost impenetrable forests, and everything must be borne on the heads or backs of native carriers, as there are no roads. The fact is that the settlers cannot go to the "high" is that the settlers cannot go to the "high hills and undulating plains" said to be in the interior of Africa without means to provide themselves with roads, and with-out treaties of commerce and friendship with the amount of the said of the sai with the numerous petty higs, who are in many instances either openly or covertly hostile. It would frequently be necessary to enforce such treaties by means of an armed force, as England and other European powers which have African possessions have found from ex-

An interesting account of the plan of African development carried out by the British at Sierra Leone is given. At first young Africans from the colony were educated in Europe, with the view of qualifying them to train and lead their countrymen, but it was found that such education somewhat unfitted them for their life in Africa, and, therefore, schools and a college were e-tablished at Sierra Leone for the education of young Africans, hundreds of whom are now ed-

Apple Trees.

It is well known to pomologists that apple trees form their fruit buds in the early part of the growing season on wood of the previous year's growth. As a matter of course, in the bearing season, these fruit buds must be grown and perfected while the tree is taxed to sustain the growth of a crop of fruit. If this crop of fruit is very large, filling every part of the tree, there is but little chance for the production of fruit buds for the next season. Sometimes, in the bearing year, there will be a section of the tree, from some taknown cause, barren, and that section vill produce a good crop the will be barren. We have trees of this will be barren. We have trees of this character in our orchard. These facts go to prove that the apple tree cannot perfect a large crop of fruit annually. This is a great misfortune. The apple is such a wholesome luxury, such a necessity to good living, that it is very desirable that there should be an abundant supply every year. Is there any means by which so desirable a result can be accomplished?
We know of but one way, and that i

such a difficult one that we can hardly expect it to be employed to any considerable extent. It is to remove the blos-soms from a part of the trees on the bearsoms from a part of the trees on the bearing year, or, perhaps, it would be less
labor to cut or pick off the young fruit as
soon as formed. We think this would
be pretty certain to induce the growth of
fruit-buds for the next year's crop. But
will this change be permanent, so that
the trees thus treated will continue to can't give you proper support; but the enemy's fire has not slackened at all; at least eighteen guns are still firing from the cemetery itself."

After I had read the note Pickett said

Every few years occurs a season when, from some cause or other, (perhaps a heavy frost while the trees are in bloom,) there is a complete failure of the crop. Then all the trees would form fruit buds

bosition. The force thrown upon this point was so strong as to seize our right, as it were, in a vise.

THE CHARGE UP CEMETERY RIDGE.

Still the battle on our main illuctory continued to progress. The sitter ion was a driven back line after line of the enemy of the Potomac, numbering six to one, and securely resting behind strong positions. My brave fellows never heaitsted, however. Their duty was in front of them, and securely resting behind strong positions. My brave fellows never heaitsted, however. Their duty was in front of them, and securely resting behind strong positions. My brave fellows never heaitsted, however. Their duty was in front of them, and they met it. They charged up the hill in splendid style, and they met it. They charged up the hill in splendid style, and they met it. They charged up the hill in splendid style, sweeping everything for the face of a withering fire. When in the face of a withering fire. When it is as the masses of infantry rose.

THE CHARGE UP CEMETERY RIDGE.

Still the battle on our main illuctory corperly support the charge with Pickett, and that his amunition was so low that he could not have reached upward of 7.2609. It thas five railway outlets, James river and the canal running to the Alleghanies. When with which to replenish. I then saw the there was no help for it, and that there was no help for it, and that there was no help for it, and the men marched steadily and compact of the canal running to the Alleghanies. When with which to replenish. I then saw the treatment of the canal running to the Alleghanies. When with which to replenish. I then saw the term was no help for it, and that there was no help for it, and that there was no help for it, and the men marched steadily and compact of the samunition was shown to have reached upward of 7.2609. It has five railway outlets, James river and the canal running to the Alleghanies. When with which to replenish. I then saw that there was no help for it, and the men marched steadily and compact of the samunition was shown

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opinions of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Editors Intelligener," and all checks, dra'ls, inoney orders, &c., should be made payable to the order of E. B. MURAY & CO.,

Anderson, S. C.

PATTERSON'S WINNING WAYS. How Worthington Roped 'em in-A Racy Affidavit,

The following affidavit reveals some of the true inwardness of the election of J. J. Patterson to the Senate and the part played by his man Friday:

Joint Investigation Committee,
Columbia, Sept. 12, 1877.
J. Felder Meyers, Esq., being duly
sworn, deposes on oath as follows:
J. Felder Meyers is my name, residence
in Orangeburg, S. C. I was a member
of the Legislature from Orangeburg
County for the sessions of 1872-3 and
1873-4.

The election of John J. Patterson to The election of John J. Patterson to the office of United States Senator was during the first of these sessions, in De-cember, 1872. A short time before the said election Gen. H. G. Worthington came to me, and said that Patterson wanted to see me, that Patterson had some money for the boys who would vote for him. I don't recollect exciticalfor him. I don't recollect positively whether Worthington named any specific amount or not. Worthington on several occasions urged me to go and see Patter-

I called on Patterson at his rooms, over where Fine used to keep, and was ushered into Patterson's private room by Gen. Worthington. There were several in the room at the time; don't remember who, except that Senator Jamison, of Orangeburg, was one. Patterson asked them to go out, as he desired to see me on private business. They went out, and Patterson and myself remained in the room.

Patterson began the conversation by speaking of the excitement over the approaching election of United States Senator, and said he had euchred Scott and some others in some railroad transactions.

ator, and said he had euchred Scott and some others in some railroad transactions. I think he mentioned the Greenville Railroad for one, and that while they didn't expect to be elected, they were trying to make him spend as much money as possible. That he was ready to spend the money, and as the members of the Legislature had had to spend a good deal to get here, he didn't expect them to vote for him for nothing. He said he had Senator Jamison, and that he thought if he could get me he would secure the House delegation. He then asked me if I would vote for him, and I told him I had not thought over the matter yet, but I would vote for him, and I told him I had not thought over the matter yet, but I would give him an answer before the election. He then said that if I made up my mind to vote for him he had five hundred dollars for me, and to call in and get it, and to bring the House delegation from Orangeburg along with me if I could. I then left him.

I saw bim again on the morning of the day before the election; he was in company with Worthington, I think. I told him I had made up my mind not to vote for him. He said he had the Orangeburg Senator and the balance of the members from Orangeburg, and that I had better come over with the rest. He represents the second of t renewed the offer of five hundred dollars if I would do so, I declined the offer. At the election I voted for R. K. Scott.

Besides the five hundred dollars at the first interview, Patterson also told me that we, i. e., his Orangeburg supporters, could have the control of the postoffice at

Orangeburg if he was elected.

J. Felder Meyers.
September 12, 1877.

The fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition derives renewed interest from the report of Thomas A. Barry, a returned Hudson Bay whaler, of the sufferings and death of the last survivor of the Erebus and Terror, blained from the Esquimaux, with whom he passed last winter. The crow of the Now Redford relation active part in the development of their country. So far as yet seen this plan of the evangelization and civilization of Africa by the indigenous peoples with the aid of foreign nations seems practicable and likely to succeed. The establishment of manual labor schools in Liberia is suggested. Some of the native tribes, especially the Vei tribe, forty miles from Monrovia, are of remarkable intelligence, and could be made use of in the development of Liberia.

Apple Trees.

It is well known to pomologists that apple trees form their fruit buds in the early part of the growing season on wood and burial-place had been before un-known. The natives exhibited several relics as proof of the accuracy of their statements, and Briry succeeded in obtaining from them some spoons, one

others with an unknown monogram. The natives offered to pilot the crew of The natives offered to pilot the crew of the A. Houghton to the mounds, but the sailors were in no condition to make a thousand miles' journey of exploration. Mr. Barry's story, however, has induced Morrison & Brown, the well known New York shipping agents, who fitted out the Polaris, to send an expedition next spring, under Mr. Barry's command, to discover the burial-mounds of these last of Sir John Franklin's men, and obtain the valuable relies which are probably the valuable relies which are probably preserved there. If the British government's offer of \$100,000 for the recovery of the recoved of the expedition is still of the reco'ds of the expedition is still open, the firm will equip a vessel at their own expense; if not, they will try to secure subscriptions of \$15,000, and, if that fails, they will send a whaler, so that the expenses may be defrayed by cruising for oil. Mr. Barry proposes to land on the western shore of Hudson's Bay, and reach Cape Inglefield, 500 miles distant, by means of sleds and dogs. Sir John sailed on his fatal expedition, with the ships Erebus and Terror, in May 1845. sailed on his fatal expedition, with the ships Erebus and Terror, in May 1845. The protracted absence of the party caused great anxiety, and in 1848 began the series of rescue expeditions, by the British Government and by private parties, which have cost so great an expenditure of treasure to so little effect. Lady Franklin's faithful devotion caused repeated efforts to be made for many years. peated efforts to be made, for many years after hope itself had died out of every other heart; and in 1850, at Cape Riley, the explorers came upon the site of a tent, paved with small stones, and the bones of birds. At Beechy Island, near the entrance of Wellington Channel, empty meat-cans were found, and the embankment of a house; also working-places for carpenters and other workmen, and finally three desolate frozen graves, where members of the party were buried, who, it appeared by the marks on the stones, died in the winter of '45-6. McClintock it '59 found further traces of the lost expedition; but this latest discovery, which comes now, after Lady Franklin's faithful soul has joined her husband in another world than ours, seems to be the most direct and importother heart; and in 1850, at Cape Riley

It hivaluable: Providence, R. L., 161 Transit Street. H. R. Stevens, Esq.: I feel bound to express with the signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, removating tonic. O. T. WALKER, Former's Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston. A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Though a str. ager, I want to inform you what Vegittise has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrotlia made its appearance in my system—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the reat, one on my lead, which ear into the skull bone, one on my lead, which ear into the skull bone, one on my lead, which ear into the skull bone, one on my lead, which ear into the skull bone, one on my lead, which ear into the skull bone, one on my lead, which became so bad that two physicians canne to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrotlah; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from this one sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and sald they could do no more for me. Beth of my leg; were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did ge. pagain I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE

hought I Tuding Page I again a ware very plot for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to plough corn, a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and workline.

working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering, from that dreadful disease, Serofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as Veacring has restored to me the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity, than to inclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford mo pleas re to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, ery respectfully,

I am, sir. et y respectfully, WILLIAM PAYN, Avery, Bertien Co. Nich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

Prepared by H. B. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETIME IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THERE are some who have not come of sympathy was in its stead. forward promptly, and others who we do not think will be behind hand with their engagements; but we desire to state to all that we must have what is due us, in order to carry ot our business. We now carnestly request all our customers, who are indebted to us, to come forward and pay up.

of sympathy was in its stead.

"Is your little nephew any worse, and will be behind hand with their curve described by our forces. His line was about 1,400 wards from ours. Any one will see that the proposition for this inferior force to side of the sick man. "But God has been very good to him, miss. He has ly request all our customers, who are indepted to us, to come forward and pay up.

of sympathy was in its stead.

"Is your little nephew any worse, which is dying, miss, dying fast," said Mrs. Atwood, as Sibyl stood by the bed-side of the sick man. "But God has been very good to him, miss. He has been very good to him, miss. He has sent him another friend to-day, Mr. Herodomers. We now carnest that the curve described by our forces. His line was about 1,400 wards from ours. Any one will see that the proposition for this inferior force to see that the proposition for this inferior force to see the proposition for this inferior force to see that the proposition for this inferior force to see that the proposition for the proposition for this inferior force to see that the proposition for this inferior force to see that the proposition for the proposition for the proposition for this inferior force to see that the proposition for the prop

to carry or our business. We now carnest-ly request all our customers, who are indebted to us, to come forward and pay up. If we cannot get the money that is due us by the 1st of Becember next, we will place our Notes and Accounts in the hands or an Officer for collection.

We have on hand a good stock of Buggies and Wagons. Our work cannot be excelled, and our prices are as low as any other market. We are constantly manufacturing Vehicles of all kinds, and can supply you with whatever you want in our line.

but I could not keep back my tears when I came hom? I am crying out of pure gratitude. Jour kindness has saved his life, Miss Sibyl. Can I ever do enough to repay you."

"The little fellow is much better, then?"

And the society belle turned away, and with a quick movement touched her eyes with her handkerchief.

"He will be no time recovering now, the doctor says, and he owes his life to

line.
All kinds of Repair Work done in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. We will give great Bargains for the cash.

REED & STEPHENS.

Oct 4, 1877 12 3m

UP WITH

THE TIMES! THE undersigned hereby notifies the citizens of Anderson and vicinity that he has moved his BOOT and SHOE SHOP from his old stand in the Benson House to new quarters on Main Street, near the Market. I am prepared to manufacture fine and substantial Boots and Shoes for ladies and gentlement a chort static.

stantial Boots and Shoes for ladies and gen-tlemen, at shortest notice, and guarantee the prompt delivery of work at the time appoin-ted. I will call at residences to get measures for ladies' orders when desirable. The friends of Mr. R. F. McKINNEY will find him at work in my shop, where he will be glad to see them, and continue to do their work.

their work.

I have on hand a lot of substantial Kip
Boots, of my own manufacture, suitable for
winter wear, which I will sell cheap for cash.

R. Y. H. NANCE. Oct 25, 1877 WILHITE & WILLIAMS,

Anderson, S. C. BUICTS' NEW CROP TURNIP SEED, MASONS' FRUIT JARS, DRUGS, MEDICINES. CHEMICALS. &c. PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, LAMPS, WINDOW GLASS, And DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, Cheap for Cash.

July 19, 1877 AUGUSTA HOTEL. Corner Broad and Washington Streets,

AUGUSTA, GA. HAS heen thoroughly Renovated, Remodeled, and Newly Furnished.
It is located in the centre of business. Telegraph Office in the Hotel Building, Express Office in the same block. Post Office only one block on. All other public conveniences close at hand.

For The Office of the Hotel will be open during the night, and guests will be received, or called at any hour.

Rates of Ragrd, \$2.00 per Bay.

Rates of Board, \$2.00 per Day. W. M. MOORE, Proprietor. Nov 1, 1877 16 3m ESTABLISHED 1874. GEO. B. EDWARDS.

Cotton and General COMMISSION MERCHANT Charleston, S. C. PROMPT attention given to sale of Cotton, Corn, Peas, Rice and Produce of all kinds.

AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Werchandise bought free of commission. Agent at Charleston for State Line Ocean Steamships between New York, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and an orts of Europe. Repensives—Bank of Charleston, Jas. Adger & Co., G. T. Lowndes & Co., Charleston, S. C.

Nov 1, 1877 16 3m Oct 4, 1877 12 3m

SIBYL'S AVERSION.

Sibyl Renmere was a petted, pampered Sibyl Renmere was a petted, pampered darling of wealth—a young lady fond of all the luxuries and enjoyments of life—a leader in society, though, to give Sibyl her due, she never set herself up as a leader; she simply did what she pleased, not caring what anybody thought about it; but what Miss Sibyl pleased to do always seemed to be just the thing—at least so society must have thought, for it would rise and do likewise.

would rise and do likewise.

We have her word for it that she did not mind being dictated to, but she would not submit to being dictated to by him, for, oh, how she detested!

Now, the gentleman Miss Sibyl designated as "him" was the only one of her intimate friends or relatives who had her interest at heart that attempted to dictate to her since the day she took it mon! tate to her since the day she took it upon herself to "come out" as a young lady, and to this first and only dictation she refused to submit, so we must leave Sibyl to the tender mercy of our reader to pass judgment upon her.

"Mother, I will not put up with it any leaves."

Sibyl's cheeks were aflame, and her dark eyes dilated, as she gave vent to the

Well, well, the course of true love "Well, well, the course of true love never runs smooth. Herbert has been using something awful again, I suppose," said Mrs. Renmere in a soothing voice. "Mother, I know you are only talking lightly, but it does provoke me when you speak of love between Herbert Talfourd and me. If you only knew how I detest him! and I will not submit to his interference any longer."

"My dear Sibyl, I understand how you detest him better than you do yourself," and Mrs. Renmere smiled quietly. "But what has happened now?"

"Why, I was driving alone in the Park yesterday, when he came up to me said

yesterday, when he came up to me, said it looked anything but lady-like to see a young lady out alone driving a pair of fast ponies; and he stepped into the phaeton, took the reins deliberately out phaeton, took the reins deliberately out of my hands, and drove me home."

"And, my dear, he said what was perfectly true. I never drove out in such a style; and you are setting a very bad example, Sib'l. Already I hear complaints of Julie Slome, Elsie Harrington and several others driving a fast pair, and all because they have seen you doing it."

"Why, mother, a never ask any one to Why, mother, I never ask any one to follow my example. I do as I please, and I have a perfect right to, so long as I know in my heart I do nothing wrong, and this day puts an end to it; if Herbert Talfourd interferes with me again I shall certainly oftend him."

"My dear, you must remember he is an old friend of the family, and at present our guest. If he were not very much interested in your welfare he would not speak at all to you, for I'm sure your conduct and speech have often give him

him, and he can hereafter take an interest in some one that will appreciate it-I don't. There !"
Sibyl's "there" must have settled it, for Mrs. Renmere said no more, but suc-cumbed, as she had done all her life, to

cumbed, as she had done all her life, to her willful child.

"I do detest him, and I won't put up with it," murmured Sibyl, as she made her way to her own room, with an angry flush upon her beautiful face.

As she opened her room-door she saw her maid sitting weeping, and instantly the anger died out of her face, and a look of sympathy was in its stead.

the doctor says, and he owes his life to you, Miss Sibyl. Oh, how can I ever repay you?"
"You can repay me in one way, Marie

by never saying anything more about it. Have you been to the Atwoods?"

"Yes, Miss Sibyl; I took the wine and the fruit, as you told me."

"And how is Mr. Atwood?"

Mr. Atwood was the husband of Sibyl's

scanstress, a man who had been very prosperous at one time, but who had failed in business, and also in health, until his wife had to take in sewing for the support of him and their two children. Everybody knows what support the needle of one frail woman can give a

They were on the direct road to starvation when Sibyl Renmere's maid found out their condition and reported the

same to her mistress.
"Very low indeed, Miss Sibyl; he cannot last many days," answered Marie.
"Is there anything else we can do for her, Marie?"

her, Marie?"

"Bless your tender heart, my mistress, you have already supplied all their wants. The doctor says nothing more can be done for his patient."

"Order the carriage early to-morrow morning, Marie, and we will call there."

"Oh, you are so good, Miss Siby!!"

Sibyl suppressed a sigh as she said:

"If those who had enough and to spare of this world's treasure do not give to God's destitute who should?"

Sibyl returned from her drive next

Sibyl returned from her drive next morning, cast aside her bonnet and mantle when she entered the sitting-room, and, seeing Herbert Talfourd seated there reading, she flung herself into a chair, exclaiming:

"Oh, dear! I do not know what to do she flung herself into a chair

with myself."

Herbert Talfourd half-closed his book, and looked over at her half curiously, and looked over at her half curiously, half pityingly.

"A victim of the demon ennui, I suppose," said Herbert.

"I suppose so."

And Sibyl smothered a little yawn.

"You see I have attended to all my dress-making and shopping for this week, and here it is only Wednesday, leaving me all the rest of the week with nothing to do. There is no new novel out and I.

to do. There is no new novel out, and I feel too tired-or lazy, if you like-to drive, visit, or gossip."
Sibyl uttered this speech defiantly, and, half closing her eyes, leaned back in her

think about but shopping, visiting, etc., Sibyl?" said Herbert, with an air of re-"Why of course not."

And Sibyl opened wide her eyes and flashed defiance at Mr. Talfourd.

"What else should a leader of society have to think about? I beg pardon. I forgot what a fine contempt Mr. Talfourd entertained for leaders of society."

"And yet," said Herbert, without attempting to contradict Sibyl's remark, "what glorious opportunities for doing

"what glorious opportunities for doing good have the leaders of society! Think of what an example you might set young ladies, and elderly ladies, Sibyl, who follow in your footsteps. You call yourself Physicians recommend it.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

He could not tell her that he loved her while she felt as she did toward him, neither did he wish her to know that he was her slave while she led her present life; for Herbert hated the so-called leaders of society, gay butterflies of fashion. But before to-day he could not believe that Sibyl was given up body and soul to frivolous gayety. She was a spoiled, petted child, but he thought that the heart in her bosom beat warm and true.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

When I left Gen. Lee on the night of the 1st I believe that he had made up his mind to attack, but was confident that he had not yet determined as to when the attack should be made. The assertion first made by Gen. Pendleton, and echoed by his confederates, that I was ordered to open the attack at sunrise is totally false. Gen. Lee never in his life gave me orders to open an attack at a specific hour. He was perfectly satis a specific hour. He was perfectly satisfied that when I had my troops in position and was ordered to attack, no time was ever lost. On the night of the 1st I left him without any orders at all. On the morning of the 2nd I went to Gen. Lee's headquarters at daylight and re-

and got a general idea of the nature of the ground. About sunrise Gen. Lee sent Col. Venable, of his staff, to Gen. Ewell's headquarters, ordering him to make a reconnoisance of the ground in his front, with the view of making the main attack on his left. A short time afterwards he followed Col. Venable in person. He returned at about 9 o'clock and informed me that it would at the and informed me that it would not do to have Ewell upon the attack. He finally determined that I should make the main

> Gen. Lee would or could not misconstrue my motives. I said no more, however, but turned away. The most of the morn-ing was consumed in vaiting for Pickett's men and getting into position. The plan of assault was as follows: Our artillery was to be massed in a wood from which Pickett was to charge, and it was to pour

ing could stop my men, however, and they commenced their heroic charge up the side of Cemetery Ridge. Our attack was to progress in the general direction of the Emmettsburg road, but the Fed-eral troops, as they were forced from point to point, availing themselves of the eral troops, as they were forced from point to point, availing themselves of the stone feuces and boulders near the mountains as rallying points, so annoyed our right flank that Gen. Hood's division was obliged to make a partial change of front so as to relieve itself of this galling flank fire. This drew Gen. McLaws a little further to the right than Gen. Lee had anticipated, so that the defensive selven.

anticipated, so that the defensive advan

position. The force thrown upon this point was so strong as to seize our right,

VOL. XIII---NO. 19. they had fairly started up the second ridge I discovered that they were suffering terribly from a fire that swept over their right and left flanks. I also found that my left flank was not protected by the brigades that were to move en echelon with it. MeLaws' line was consequently McLaws' line was consequently

spread out to the left to protect its flank, and Hood's line was extended to the right to protect its flank from the sweeping fire of the large bodies of troops that were posted on Round Top. These two move-ments of extension so drew my forces out

of the large bodies of troops that were posted on Round Top. These two movements of extension so drew my forces out that I found myself attacking Cemetery Hill with a single line of battle against not less than 50,000 troops.

My two divisions at that time were cut down to eight or nine thousand men, four thousand having been killed or wounded.

We felt at every step the heavy stroke of the condition of that country and its adaptability for colonization. It is represented that the frequently repeated statements as to the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the country are correct, but that the climate on the seacoast is very dangerous to all but the natives was no evidence of co-operation on any side. To urge my men forward under these circumstances would have been madness, and I withdrew them in good order to the peach orchard that we had taken from the Federals early in the afternoon. It was he mattered by afternoon. It may be mentioned here as illustrative of the dauntless spirit of these men that when Gen. Humphreys, of Mississippi, was ordered to withdraw his troops from the charge he thought there was some mistake, and retired to a captured battery near the swale between the two ridges, where he halted, and when ordered to retire to the new line a second time he did so under protest. Our men had no thought of retreat. They brake

had no thought of retreat. They broke every line they encountered. When the order to withdraw was given a courier was sent to Gen. Lee informing him of the result of the day's work. A MARVELLOUS ASSAULT. Before pursuing this narrative further, I shall say a word or two concerning this assault. I am satisfied that my force, numbering hardly 13,000 men, encountered during that three and a half hours' of bloody work not less than 65,000 of the Federals, and yet their charge was not checked nor their line broken until we ordered them to withdraw. I found that night that 4,529 of my men, more than one-third of their total number, had been left on the field. History records no parallel to the fight by these two divisions on the 2nd of July at Gettysburg. Before pursuing this narrative further

EWELL'S INACTION. It may be imagined that I was aston-It may be imagined that I was astonished at the fact that we received no support after we had driven the Federals from the peach orchard and 1,000 yards beyond. If Gen. Ewell had engaged the army in his front at that time (say 4 o'clock) he would have prevented their massing their whole arms in a feet. o'clock) he would have prevented their massing their whole army in my front, and while he and I kept their two wings engaged Hill would have found their centre weak, and should have threatened it while I broke through their left and dislodged them. Having failed to move at 4 o'clock while the enemy was in his front, it was still more surprising that he did not advance at 5 o'clock with vigor and promotness when the trenches in did not advance at 5 o'clock with vigor and promptness when the trenches in front of him were vacated, or rather held by one single brigade, (as Gen. Meade's testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war states.) Had he taken these trenches and scattered the brigade that held them he wo d have found himself in the Federals' flank and rear. His attack in the rear must have found himself in the Federals' flank and rear. His attack in the rear must have dislodged the Federals, as it would have been totally unexpected—it being believed that he was in front with me. Hill charging upon the centre at the same time would have increased their disorder, and we should have won the field.

GEN. LEE'S DETERMINATION. I did not see Gen. I ee that night. On active part in the development of their ship A. Houghton, of which Mr. Barry the next morning he came to see me, and fearing that he was still in his disposition to attack, I tried to anticipate him by saying: "General, I have had my scouts out all night, and I find that you still out all night, and I find that you still have an excellent opportunity to move around to the right of Meade's army and manœuvre him into attacking us." He replied, pointing with his fist at Cemetery Hill: "The enemy is there, and I am going to strike him." I felt then that it was my duty to express my convictions. I said: "General, I have been a soldier all my life. I have been with soldiers engaged in fights by couples, by squads, companies, regiments, divisions and armies, and should know as well as any one what soldiers can do. It is my opinion that no fifteen thousand men opinion that no fifteen thousand men ever arrayed for battle can take that poever arrayed for battle can take that po-sition," pointing to Cemetery Hill. Gen. Lee, in reply to this, ordered me to pre-pare Pickett's division for the attack. I should not have been so urgent had I not foreseen the hopelessness of the proposed assault. I felt that I must say a word against the sacrifice of my men; and then I felt that my record was such that

a continuous fire upon the Cemetery. Under cover of this fire and supported by it Pickett was to charge, Our artillery was in charge of General E. P. Alexander, a brave and gifted offi-cer. I had instructed Gen. Alexander

The cannonading which opened along both lines was grand. In a few moments a courier brought a note to Gen. Pickett, who was standing near me, from Alexander, which, after reading, he handed to me. It was as follows: "If you are coming at all you must come at once, or I can't give you wreter support but the free was thus treated will continue to bear their largest crops in the years of scarcity? We can see but one cause that may prevent it, and that is the following:

and the battle of Gettysburg was over. The Truth About Liberta.